Weekly Times

THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1876.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET. For President, RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,

For Vice-President, WILLIAM A. WHEELER,

Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS

First District-Second District-D. C. HASKELL Of Donolas County.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger recalls the fact that, last winter, Generals Sherman and Sheridan, before the House Committee on Military Affairs, advocated the establishment or military posts on the Yellowstone, several hundred miles beyond the present frontier posts. The committee recommended this to the House in a report, but the Committee on Appropriations refused to provide for their establishment. Had this been done the troops operating against the hostile Sioux would have had a secure base, and would not have been required to move against the Indians in three converging columns, as Crook's command moved in this instance. The destruction of nearly one-third of our Indian army, with the murder of some of our best officers and men, is one of the fruits of "economy" as practiced by our confederate Congress. This is what comes of the attempt to make a great show of "retrenchment" by refusing to make appropriations for the necessary expenses of the govern-

A SPECIMEN OF DEMOCRATIC "RE-FORM.

hand while passing through Pennsylva Under a recent act of Congress, Secretar Chandler has had prepared a statement of how the Indian trust funds were invested by the Democrats when in power. The funds in several State stocks between 1836 and 1860, the latter being now worthless al sorts in stupendous magnitude, Of course these things are nothing new to us Kanamount in the aggregate to over one million and a half of dollars, and the accrued are here made to show their best in cominterest thereon to nearly one million and pany with potatoes, pumpkins, watermel ons, and almost everything clse, of mos a quarter of dollars. These are in addition the bonds abstracted during the incredible sizes, all disposed about the room with a skill that the most cultured Secretaryship of Jacob Thompson, amount decorator might envy, and then that they ing to \$870,000, and interest to the amoun of \$450,000. It is proposed by Secretary products of these bloated, Eastern Chandler to prosecute the parties, as these invested subsequent to the act of 1841 were agricultural State of the Union. ia violation of the express terms that such funds should be invested in Government securities. There is also some talk of prosecuting the States for the interest on these bonds, which the Government has been paying in keeping faith with the parties in trust for whom the moneys were held This is a fair specimen of the irresponsi-

bility of the Democrats when in power.

HOW TO FIGHT INDIANS. pearance on their perches, and the woods The Chicago Tribune says that Western and stones,methodically arranged, proclaim specimens suggest comfort in the winter; hime, cement, salt, and numerous other tive and economical plan for the speedy tive and economical plan for the speedy subjugation of the hostile tribes, and the proper punishment of the fiends who slaugh-needs and much beside. If any people come proper punishment of the fiends who slaughto the centennial to determine what State is best for a home, Kansas will gobble them ered Custer and his command. The Secretary of war is said to hold the same all. The effect upon all comers is irresisti-ble, and the enthusiasm with which strang-ers linger over and around the Kansas proopinion, believing, doubtiess that a suitable volunteer force made up of Western men, ducts, amply remunerates the State for all its trials and misfortunes. Surely, no other and placed under the command of Crook and Terry, would prove more efficient than such a world of disadvantages. regular troops unused to Indian fighting. Gen. Sherman is understood to look with Michigan is putting up the finest Stat building on the grounds, but it may not be finished before the time comes to tear it disfavor upon the volunteer service, and to advocate the recruiting of the thinned ranks down. The Massachusetts building is the of the regular regiments up to the maximost luxuriantly furnished. The Governor's reception room is magnificent, and the gate marked "private," which lets the ple-bean peer over into the beautiful room, but mum. He has expressed the opinion that the Indians under Sitting Bull will now separate into smaller bands, but many arkeeps his body outside, and is a good sam my officers, fully as well qualified as him-self to judge of the matter, predict no such land has the neatest building at the small

NATIVE AFRICANS.

There are said to be in Brazoria county Texas, about fifty negroes, who were brought and around the main room are cases filled to this country from Africa, in a slaver, shout twenty five years and Thomas description to the country five years and the country five years are the country five years and the country five years are the country five years and the country five years are the country five years are the country five years and the country five years are the country five years and the country five years are the about twenty-five years ago. They are dewhy they are there, the gazer is left to con-jecture. The Wisconsin building makes an scribed by a correspondent as industrious, frugal and honest. No one of them has ever been guilty of a misdemeanor, and ing how easy it is to build a handsome in-terior without lath or plaster. The Missistheir promises can always be relied on. They dress plainly but decently, live well and are frugal almost to the point of being miserable. Several of these ancient Afri-have a hall, the pillars of which show elecans are employed on a plantation where convicts are worked. The part of the ground under care of the Africans is much better cultivated than the other, and the negroes seem determined to surpass the convicts, These people never quarrel among themselves or with others, and if wronged quietly ent woods, cut and labelled in the submit, but never have dealings with those who once deceive them. It would seem from this that colored people of mixed blood, acquire their bad qualities from the white end of their ancestral line,

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMES.

We have reason to congratulate ourselver upon the fact that while we are enjoying as pleasant summer weather as any reason able people could ask for, our countrymen of the Eastern States are sweltering in a temperature but, little if any lower than that of the country in which Mr. Dives took a homestead, By the way, it always seems to us that Kansas people make a great mistake when they leave this State to find a pleasant place to spend the summer. Taking the world altogether, and one season with an other, we doubt whether the sun looks down upon any country with a more pleasant or healthful climate than Kansas. Those Kansas people who desire to spend the summer in "the pleasantest place in the United States," have only to stay at home. The comments of the Philadelphia and

New York papers on the absence of President Grant from the Centennial ceremonies in the former city are not of a complimen tary character, and in the light of the Pres ident's explanation they are unjust. The fact that the Treasury Department was without a head, and the peculiar condition of the appropriation bills, required the Chief Executive officer of the government to be at his post, and it is creditable to the President that he did forego the pleasures of the day at Philadelphia in order that the administration of public affairs might not be interrupted by any unforeseen circumstances that might have happened had he been absent.

A SOUND PAPER.

We are in receipt of a paper called the Informer, from Elgin, III., which proclaims itself in favor of "health, temperance, peace, piety and purity." That's a good platform—we endorse every plank of it, and hope the principles of the Informer may be liberally supported. And then it is one of our modern arts and sciences, are the liberally supported. And then it is one of the Informer may be liberally supported. And then it is one of the Informer may be liberally supported. And then it is one of the Informer may be liberally supported. be liberally supported. And then it is opposed to "sickness, intemperance, war and ventions of nearly all preceding times and and unwarrantable hindrance to the prop tobacco!" That's a stronger platform, if other lands. There are boats of wood of the enthusiastic support of the whole community, especially the plank on aickness, shaped boat of wood in which one Bishop That paper ought to have a big circulation. rowed from Pittsburg to Cedar Keys, Flor-

The Big Centennial show, as Seen by Kasan.

Enrow Thirs: It is said that Mr.

Becher once commended a sermon will find a showand suggestions in the immunerable nets. traps, edges and the test, "If's d-d-d hot." Yesterday was day saired to a reputition of the same, and the same every day. Far in this city he might if from my unregocerate heart to say of think such words, but I think it has been every day. Far in this city he might if the my unregocerate heart to say of think such words, but I think it has been every day. Far in this city he might if the same every day. Far in this city he might if the same every day. Far in this city he might if the same every day. Far in this city he might if the same every day. Far in the same every day. Far in the same every day. Far in this city he might if the same every day. Far in this city he might if the same every day. Far in this city he might in the same every day. Far in the same in the same of the same in the same every day. Far in the same in the same of the same in the same of the same in the same of the same in the same in the same of the same in the same in the same in the same every day. Far in the same was large.

Sur Laxr, Unth, July 6.—Advices from the loss of the late of the same as the same was large as in the indians. It is believed the loss of the same in the same as long as in the same and the same in the same in the same in the same in the same was large.

Sur Laxr, Unth, July 6.—Advices from the l help being astonished.
I took a ramble through the enclosure or

which has in some unaccountable

and oyster smacks and some hand and

windlass oyster grapples. There is a model of a fish hatching house worth looking at,

sippi building is put up to show natural

woods, and has a log exterior with South-

gant veneers of 16 kinds of California wood

sas makes a fine show of cereals, cotton

wood, and displays minerals, oils, wool, to

every sort, boats of paper, boats of canvas

endless show of minerals, useful and valua ble, from all parts of the world. I did no devote any time to this portion, but went on I took a ramble through the enclosure on Thursday, and "got the hang" of the ground, ready for a systematic study of the whole thing, thinking it could be done up in easy manner, but after two day's methodical beginning, I am quite discouraged. I went directly to the kansas building to the Indian corner, where are gathered all the costumes known among the many tribes of this continent. It would be impossible to describe or designate any. To talk about them with Gen. Eaton, is worth journey across seas.
The collections of pottery and ornament

the first visit-snd was delighted with the "pleasing prospect" there. Whatever oththe Indian peoples reached back into s may say, those who visit the exhibit of remote and prehistoric times, and the mind goes dreaming away of the unknown past Kansas in her State building, cannot but feel proud of the energy, skill and good as the pictures and casts of ancient ruins in Colorado and Mexico come under the way been displayed in the arrangements of eye. The geological and geographical sur-Cansas products. The building, itself, is horrid homely," but adapted to the use veys have brought together inexhaustible required, and the interior decorations are before any Caucasian ever trod its shore the salvation of the architecture. I have The stone age appears in household and war implements, the purpose of which is seen at a giance, and the great horn spoon visited every State building, and can safely say that none is so attractive as that of Kansas. It is always thronged with peo-ple, and is the wonder of all classes, from all lands. But few of the States make sephas many children of beauty, with carv-ings worthy a designer of modern table service. The articles of basket stuff, wood, rush, fibre, cover all uses for such vessels. The duce, cards, chess and dolls of the Inarate exhibits, and those that do, don't hold a candle to Kunsas. Arkansas is the next, and then West Virginia. If you dians explain their amusements, and either could look on the immense collections of cereals, which have come here from all the inferiority or the indepen women among them is carried so far that the latter have a different kind of dice parts of our State, you would never dream that Kansas ever saw a grasshopper. There are bundles and bundles of wheat stalks from the men. Theirs are made of half nut shells titled with black wax, and from 5 to 61 feet high, with heads that shame the golden fields I saw on every bends or shells of white for spots Evidently with them, necessity is

mother of invention.

A good hint to doll makers is given by nia. Corn stalks 17 feet high, grace the pillars at the corners of the building, and good-sized Indian dolt of horrid visage the ears long and yellow, hung out of our and bright red dress, with a sledge shaped reach at 11 feet. Oats 6, and rye 7 feet tall, stand in little shocks in the cases, back of wood, and a string to draw it by There are most beautiful transparer and, o'ertopping all, the clumps of broomof the great western mountains, photo corn rise to a height of 18 feet. Blue grass 3] feet tall, and wild grasses of severgraphed by the U.S. surveying expeand complete models topographical of the Yellowstone region, and the grand canon of the Colorado. In this department is a school for every boy and girl, well worth a deal of sans, but when you remember that they sacrifice to attend. There are models of huts of the Indians in Alaska, with their totem posts and hideous decorations of gods and idols, and actual totem posts of enor mous beight, carved into many grotesque faces and figures, painted equal to a mod-ern belle, all carved out of a single log. are contrasted with the meagre, pitiful There is an Indian dug-out from the monwealths, you can understand as you ame country sixty feet long, of good shape never did before that Kansas is the great and probably good sailing qualities, deco rated in the same style of art.

The patent- flice models I did not linger Everything is labeled, and shows its gen uineness on its face, as everything from over. They are too numerous and too be wildering. There will be more than enough of that when I get to Machinery Hall. The A. T. & S. F. Railway, is doing at The remainder of the Government build mmense service to the State and to itself, by the work and the money it has bound to-gether here as a show of the fertility of the ing has extensive displays of the lighthouse service, with all the improvements in lamps, stations and light-boats. The large revolvlands it owns. Nothing can be finer, nor ing light is a beauty, and the models of more convincing to one who seeks a farm boats and lighthouses are wonderfully at-

The birds of Kansus make a splendid ap-The U. S Engineer Corps has a good show of its own work and service, full of nonor to this most honorable arm of the war force. The army and navy show all the changes in uniform, from the Minute-man of 76 to the brave private of the new 76, and from the crew of Paul Jones to the marine and sailor of today. The murderous guns of our time are ranged alongside the cannons of the Revolution, and the Spanish guns taken in Mexico. There is a battery and section of ronze guns presented by Lafayette, which are handsome even now. There is all the toggery of Washington, who was a vain and very high-toned gentleman, with silver, pewter and china that was once his prop-erty. Around these relies a crowd of good but more interesting than this is the machine which cuts, folds, pastes, stamps and counts 25,000 centennial stamped envelopes every hour. One woman—good-looking, and I ought to say here that all lady operatives I have seen seem to have been selected with an eve to beauty. d with an eye to beauty, which always in creases the interest in things—one woman est cost, and the magnitude of her exhibit is swelled to a couple of models of fishing

The Postal Service has a magnificent and complete post-office, where all postal business for the Centennial is transacted. There s also a display of all sorts of mail bags, eautifully arranged in a glass case. The Medical and Surgical Departmen has all its appliances disposed to make a good showing, and the tools and hospital articles are full of reminders to the veter-

especial show of paper wall tapestries, tell-I have not and cannot give you a fair dea of what this building contains, but can only give some few hints, which will make all your readers ache to come here. Around the building are grouped the Guns of the Army and Navy," and the turret of a real monitor is open to the inspec-tion of all who will climb up and down its susceptible of the highest polish. Arkan-

My next letter will give you my notes rom Memorial Hall.

minerals, woods and wines. West Virginia has a beautiful shield of many kinds of bacco, salt, and a tasteful cone of differ-GOV. HAYES LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE COLUMBUS, O., July 9.—The following is form of books. The ground of this the letter of Gov. Haves accepting the Re building is bounded by pillars of coal, square, tall and massive. New Jersey has the most comfortable building of all. It is close by the Kansas building, and is very ublican nomination for the Presidency : Columbus, O., July 8.-Hon, Edward

AN INTOLERABLE BURDEN

discharge of their legitimate duties. It ought to be abolished. The reform should be thorough, radical and complete. We should return to the principles and practice of the founders of the Government, supplying, by legislation, when needed, that

ex Sint

ids. There are oars and paddles from the stout stick of the Eskimo, to the stim and shapely oar of the shell racer. The sportsmen will find a thousand suggestions meant that public officers should owe their

have frequently expressed my views in I have frequently expressed my views in public, and I stand by my record on this subject. I regard all the laws of the United States relating to the payment of the public indebtedness, the legal tender notes included, as constituting a pledge and moral obligation of the government which must, in good faith, be kept. It is my conviction that the feeling of uncertainty in-separable from an irredeemable paper curseparable from an irredeemable paper cur-rency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the great obstacles to a revival of con-fidence and business, and to a return of prosperity. That uncertainty can be ended in but one way—the resumption of specie payment; but the longer the instability onnected with our present money system a permitted to continue, the greater will be the injury inflicted upon our economical interests and all classes of society. If elected,

APPROVE EVERY MEASURE

to accomplish the desired end, and shall oppose any step backward.

The resolution with respect to the public school system is one which should receive the hearty support of the American people Agitation upon this subject is to be appre-hended until, by Constitutional amendment, the schools are placed beyond all danger of publican party is pledged to secure such an

The resolution of the Convention on the ubject of the permanent pacification of the country, and the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their Constitutional rights, is timely and of great importance. The condition of

THE SOUTBERN STATES

attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the whole Union in their pro-gressive recovery from the effects of the and honest administration of the Government, which protects all classes of citizen in all their political and private rights. What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of the law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A n of political parties resting merely upon distinctions of race or upon sectiona lines is always unfortunate and may be dis trous. The welfare of the South with that of every other part of the coun-

THE ATTRACTIONS IT CAN OFFER

labor, to immigration and to espital but laborers will not go, and capital will not be ventured, where the Constitution and the laws are set at defiance, and distraction, apprehension and alarm take the place of peace-loving and law-abiding social life. All parts of the Constitution are sacred, and must be sacredly observed—the parts that are new no less than the parts that are old. at a point where the trail struck it. Gen. Southern States can be most effectually advanced by a hearty and generous recogni-tion of the rights of all by all, a recogni-tion without reserve or exception; With such recognition fully accorded, it will be such recognition fully accorded, it will be practicable to promote, by the influence of all legitimate agencies of the General Govulation which over-looked its right bank. ernment, the efforts of the people of those

OBTAIN FOR THEMSELVES the blessings of honest and capable local governments. If elected I shall consider it been ordered by Gen. Custer to return, not only my duty, but it will be my ardent came to the river, and rightly concluding desire, to labor for the attainment of this that it was useless for his force to attempt end. Let me assure my countrymen of the equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in tehalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North and South in our country, with a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency and conomy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough and

UNSPARING PROSECUTION and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts. With a sound currency, with education unsectarian and free to all, with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs, and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the bless-ing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling, and a period of progress, prosperity and happiness.
Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

NOOMAN'S CLOTHES.

He Gets Them at Last-Is Greatly Elated Thereat-Has a Suspicion that He has been Housed-But Starts to Interview Ris Girl

Fr. Leavenworth, Kan., July 7, 1876.

INDIAN NEWS.

tilated. The situation now looks serious.

Gen. Terry arrived at Gibbon's camp on a steamboat, and crossed his command over, and accompanied it to Gen. Custer, who knew it was coming before the fight occurred. Lieut. Crittenden, son of Gen. Crittenden, was among the killed.

A special correspondent of the Helena, Mont, "Herald," writes from Stillwater, Montans, July 24, and says: "Gen. Custer Montans, July 24, and says: "Gen. Custer took five combet found an Indian camp of about 200 lodges on Little Horn, and immediately attacked them. Gen. Custer took five combets.

Cavalry, four hundred strong, which will make him over 2,000 strong. We are all make him observations which fully explains the cause and characters and his officers and make him over 2, attacked them. Gen. Custer took five com-panies and charged in the thickest portion of the camp. Nothing is known of the operations of this detachment, only as the trace by the dead. Major Reno commanded the other seven companies, and attacked the lower portion of the camp. The Indi-ans poured in a murderous tire from all directions, besides the greater portion fought on horse back. Gen. Custer and his two brothers, nephew and brother-in-law, all killed, and not one of his detachment esdaped; two hundred and seven men were killed in one place, and the killed is estimated at three hundred, with only thirty-one wounded. The Indians surrounded Reno's command and killed them one day while cutoff from water, until Gib with the Indians, on the Little Big Horn broke camp in the night, and left. Seventh Field staff and non-commissioned staff— Cavalry fought like tigers, and were overcome by mere brute force. Indiana loss cannot be 'estimated, as they bore off most of their killed. Men mostly of the Seventh of their killed. Men mostly of the Seventh Acting Assistant Surgeon; W. H. Sharow, Cavalry and Gibon's command. The com-Sergeant-Major; Henry Vase, Chief Trump mand are returning to the mouth of the Little Horn, where a steamtoat awaits them

The Indians got all the arms of the killed

Just as he recrossed the river, Capt. Bel-ton, who with three companies, D, H and K, was some two miles to the left of Beno

village. Of the movements of Custer and the five companies under his immediate command, scarcely anything is known from those who witnessed them, for no soldier or officer who accompanied him has yet been

Reno crossed the stream passes along and in the rear of the crest of bluffs on the right

hand for nearly or quite three miles; then it comes down to the bank of the river, but at once diverges from it, as if he had unsuc-cessfully attempted to cross; then turns upon itself almost completely a circle, and

officers and men and the bodies of his hor

ses. Some of them dropped along the path, and others were heaped where halts appear to have been made. There is abundant evidence that a gallant resistance was made

by the troops, but they were beset on

which has already been published.]
At the mouth of the Resebud I informe

soldiers. There were seventeen commis-sioned officers killed. Exact loss not known, Company B-Lieut, Hodgens: privates as both post adjutant and serg't majors were Company B—Lieut. Hodgens: privates bonavan and Moss.

Company C—Col. T. W. Custer, Lieut. H. Harington, First Sergeant Boles, Sergeant Bonavan and Moss.

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Company B—Lieut. Hodgens: privates Company C—Col. T. W. Custer, Lieut. H. Harington, First Sergeant Boles, Sergeant Farley, Corporals French, Faley and Kyan; Privates Allen, Crindle, King, Bucknall, Eiseman, Engere, Brightfield, Fanold, Griffin, Hornet, Hattisdall, King, South, Lewis, Mayor, Phillips, Russell, Rex, Rantor, Short, Shea, Shade, Stewart, St. John, Shodied, Stanelin, Warren, Wyndam, Wright.

engagement with the Indians, received at Wright. Company D-Charles Vincent, Farrier; the headquarters of Gen. Sheridan to-day Privates Patrick Golden, Edward Hansen "Headquarters Department of Dakota, Company E-Capt. A. E. Smith, Lieut. Sturgis, First Sergeant Hohmeyer, Sergeants cisms, and more than e Egdin and James, Corporal Hogan, privates make a glorious record. Camp on Little Big Horn River, June 27.— To the Adjutant-General of the Military Division of the Missouri, Chicago: It is my painful duty to report that day before yesterday, the 25th inst., a great disaster overtook Gen. Custer and the troops under his command. At 12 o'clock of the 22d, he started with his whole regiment and a strong detachment of scouts and guards from the mouth of the Rosebud. Proceeding up that river about twenty miles, he struck a very heavy Indian trail, which had previously been discovered, and pursuing it found that it led, as it was supposed it wou'd lead to Little Big Horn River. Here he found a village of almost unexampled extent, and at once nttacked command. At 12 o'clock of the 22d, he

Rood, Recse, Smith 1, Smith 2, Stellar 3, attempted to enter at about three miles down. Eeno forded the river, charged down left bank, and dismounted, and fought on foot until finally overwhelmed by numbers, Stafford, Schoab, Smallwood, Tass, Vagant, Walker, Bragen and Kaight. Company F-Col. G. W. Yates, Lieut. Mensey, Vilkway and Wilkinson; Corporals Colman and Freeman; Farriers Brady and Brandson and Blacksmith Fanning; Privates Atchison, Brown first and Brown second, Bruce, Brady, Burrs, Sam Colter, Carney, Donan, Donnelly, Gardner, Hammood, Kline, Kryarth, Human, Lovee, Milton, Madison, Monroe, Ridden, Omething, Sycfoz, Samders, Warren, May, Levick, Kelley, Driscall, Gillet, Gross, Holemb, Hain, Hittenson, Fred. Lehman, Henry Lehman, Lloyd, Machage, Litchell Lashaily, O'Brien, Parker, Pitten, Post, Quinn, and to treat with them, but, after accepting the presents, Sitting Bull Brown, Scitting Bull Brown in the Commissioners escaped to the fort across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull Brown and the Commissioners escaped to the fort across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull Brown across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull Brown across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull Brown across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull Brown across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull Brown across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull Brown across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull Brown across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull Brown across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull Brown across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull Brown across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull Brown across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull Brown across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull Brown across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Lara

ly, O'Brien, Parker, Pitten, Post, Qinn, Reed, Rasburg, Wymans, Troy, Van Bra-mier, Whalley. Company G—Captain M. McIntosh; Sergeants Batzil and Calsedian; Corporals Martin, Hagman, Wells; Farrier, Henry

Company M-Sergeant H. Harris: Corporals Colti and Stauger; Privates Gordon, Klauzbursher, French, Myer, Smith, Lem-Twentieth Infantry-Licut, John K.

Bull and Stab.

Recapitulation — Commissioned officers killed, 14; assistant surgeons, 2; enlisted men, 287; civilians, 5; Indian scouts, 3. Another dispatch from Gen. Sheridan to Gen, Sherman, says he notified Terry that six companies of the Fifth Infanry under Gen. Miles will immediately join him and,

also that he has requested Gen. Sherman to send from the lake stations six companies of the Twenty-second Infantry to join Gen. Custer I should take the sup-ply steamer, "Far West," up the Yel-lowstone to ferry Gen. Gibbon's column over the river, and that I should personally

were a number of white men fighting with the Indians. It is believed the loss of the

Who He is, and what Kind of a Force

He Commands. with the Government,

> the Whites, and Friendly Indians.

Tribune gives the following information in regard to Sitting Bull and his followers

Bismarck, D. T., July 7.—The Bismarck Tribupe" extra, gives the following official list of the killed, in the recent encounter Geo. A. Coster, Brevet Major-General; W. W. Cooke, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel; Dr. Land, Assistant Surgeon; Jno. Dewalf, Company A - Corporals Dallans and King; privates Armstrong, Driman, Ma-dey, Pawlings, McDonald, Sullivan and from the south, and now have defeated ter-ry's cavalry before they could gain the co-

> Custer, it is supposed, was SCOUTING FOR TERRY'S COLUMN. and which was moving up the Yellowston and probably greatly underrated their forces. We know his gallantry, and most likely he was smarting under recent criti-

Miller, Tweed, Neeler, Cashan, Keiper,
Andrews, Crisfield, Harrington, Hengge,
Kavanaugh, Laborring, Mahoney, Schmdt,
Leman, Sewangen, Riebald, O'Connell, Butler, Warren, Harrison, Gilbert, Seeler,
Wash, Andrews, Asselly, Burke, Cheever
Wash, Andrews, Asselly, Burke, Cheever
Bull and the outlaw Sioux." We have

unceasing war, after keeping the garrison at Buford in a state of siege for weeks at a were conducted by John M. Price, Grand Bulley, Frst Sergeant Kenney, Sergeants Mensey, Vilkway and Wilkinson; Corporals Colman and Freeman; In a state of siege for weeks at a time, and murdering every straggler who Master, assisted by John Martin, Past Grand Mensey, Vilkway and Wilkinson; Corporals Colman and Freeman; In the treat with them, but, after acceptance of Masser Secretary, and ——Past Grand of Massar

Dodge; Trumpeters, Crawford and Saddler;
Privates Rodgers, Monroe, McGinniss,
Leballey, Steffman, Popp.
Company H—Corporal Lee; Privates
Jones and Meader. the Shoshone, and all other tribes friendly Civilians—Boston Custer, Arthur Reed, to the whites, varying it by an occasional attack on the Missouri river forts. In 1870, Mann.

Gen. Hancock, then commanding that De-partment, thought of organizing an expedi-

pushed into the Big Horn country. On this recommendation, backed by the assur-ances of the Peace Commissioners and the Interior Department, Congress voted half a million dollars to make peace and subsist THE PAMOUS TETON-SIOUX APPROPRIATION. Sitting Bull himself, claiming to be a Te-

Gen. Sheridan further says: "I have also notified Gen Crook of this fact, and that so notified Gen Crook of this fact, and that if he required any additional force than if he required any additional force than the five companies already sent him, I can order eight companies under Gen. Merritt, to join him. There is nothing to be regretted but poor Custer's death, and the officers and men with him. The column was sufficiently strong to have handled the Indians if Custer had waited for the junction. There is no cause for uneasiness, and we will soon give the Indians another turn. I will be in Chicago by the first train.

Gen. Sieux Nation. Considerable criticism has been made on the expenditure of this appropriation. It resulted in bringing to the Fort Peck Agency a part of his followers, but he refused to treat himself. Next year Gen. Custer went out with the Northern Pacific surveying party, and twice defeated Sitting Bull, and at I ast repulsed his attacks. One of his bands invaded the Gallatin Valley, in 1872, and carried off 500 head of horses, after murdering a number of farmers. In 1873 he made a night attack on Col. Baker, but was repulsed and dians now number more than 2500 or

SITTING BULL.

He has Always Refused to Make Peace

And Wages Continual War Against

It should be remembered that the loss of Custer and the men with him, must have warded from Boseman or Bismarck, the Custer and the men with him, must have been attended by, at least, a corresponding loss on the part of the Indians
[Signed.] P. H. Sheridan,
Lieutenant-General.

Warded from Boseman or Bismarcs, the nearest telegraphic point to the point of operations. The Little Horn river empties into the Big Horn a short distance above the point where the latter empties into the procession was formed it was nearly two miles long, headed by a brass band of the point was completed by actual settlers. At 10 a. the point where the latter empties into the Yellowstone, the point where Gen. Sheridan has been desiring to establish a post. The scene of the conflict is on the Crow Reservation, which is habitually invested by the hosallies of the whites. The mouth of the Big Horn is the point at which Gen. Shert-dan has been desirous of establishing a garrison or depot as the proper base of opera-tions against the Sioux. There is not the least doubt that such is the proper base o military operations, converging columns like those of Crook, Gibbon and Terry moving from such distant points and through such difficult country, cannot make proper connections, nor even be properly advised of each other's movements. So that the Indian proving stronger than was anof young warriors from the Agencies, attack these several columns in detail. They re cently crippied Crook, who was advancing

peration and assistance of Gibbon.

River. Here he found a village of aimost unexampled extent, and at once nttacked it with that portion of his torce which was immediately at hand. Major Reno with three companies, A, G, and M., of the regiment, was sent into the valley of the stream ment, was sent into the valley of the stream later. Health, the conner, Davis, Farrel, Helly, Haber, Henil, Henderon first, Heny Heldison. Occoper.

and capturing large quantities of gold dust, which he traded for arms to the Northern half-breeds. In 1:67 he threatened the Gallatin Valley, in Montana, when the Montana Volunteers were raised to meet him. In 1868 he attacked the settlement the battle was denounced as a massacre by a portion of the Eastern press. After this he lost prestige. During 1869 and 1870 he devoted himself principally to the slaughter of the Crows, the Mandans, the Bees, Gen. Hancock, then commanding that Detion to bring him to terms, but, as there was a prospect of the Northern Pacific Railway, which would simplify operations, he recommended another attempt to buy a peace with him until that road should be

sentially the same ground Both are governed by the monied and national bank

Crows and Black Feet. This is one reason why the Peace Commissioners urged that he must be subdued, lest he should demoralize all the treaty Indians, and bring on a general war. Of course the government has no alternative except to bring him to terms. Any other course would be a coward'y and wicked surrender of our frontier. Settlers, and our friendly Indian

determined enemy. THE POURTE IN OTTAWA COURTY

MINNEAPOLIS, OTTAWA COUNTY, Kansas, July 5, 1876. EDITOR TIMES: In response to an invitation, issued last winter, by the good people of the beautiful town of Minneapolis, it was my good fortune to be present at a regular old fashioned Fourth of July celebration. The arrangements were under the control of the Masonic and Old Fellows Lodges, assisted by the Patrons of Hus bandry, andwere most completein all their

Judging from appearances, as you pass from Solomon City up this unsurpassed I will not hesitate to ask for them. It Correspondent—Is this news true about I have asked for, for the past two years, for establishing posts at Tongue river and the mouth of the Big Horn, it will be in the interest of economy, and will settle the Sionx question.

an interview to-day:

Correspondent—Is this news true about Custer's disaster?

McGinnis—I fear it is. Muggins Taylor, the scout who is reported to have brought in the news, is generally considered to be a very trustworthy man. If it is true that seven these two towns being held by rail-road companies and others, who are not road companies and others, who are not road companies and others. road companies and others, who are not improving them; but beyond Minneapolis the land is not only nearly all taken up, but occupied by actual settlers. At 10 a. 15 pieces, which was organized only two months ago, under the instruction and lead-ership of Mr. Ware, who deserves much credit for the efficiency of his band; next the Masonic and Old Fellows lodges, Daughters of Rebekah, each body being distinguished by beautiful banners. Then followed the "feature" of the procession, a large car drawn by eight horses, upon which was the Godden of Liberty, surrounded by thirteen little girls, representing the origi nal thirteen States; then followed the P. of H. in wagons, carriages, buggies and on

Upon arriving at the grove, the vast assembiage was called to order by Mr. R. E. Baldwin, President of the day, who, in a teat speech of about 10 minutes, said more than many speakers would in three time that length of time.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Sidd, and va-rious pieces of music, vocal and instrumental, the Declaration of Independence was read by Mr. T. B. Ellison. The President then introduced the orator

of the day,

of Topeka, who held the entire assemblage innet-cod&w for one hour, with one of the most sensible logical and paeriotic addresses it has ever much of "spread eagle style," as one gen-erally hears upon such occasions, but full o sound argument, logic and advice.

It was well received, as evinced by written request, signed by many of the best men of the city, that he would furnish them a copy for publication, which I hope he will do.

being then announced, it was a sight no soon to be forgotten. Notwithstanding 5,000 people had eaten all they could, there certainly was enough left in those seemingly inexhaustable baskets, to have fed 5,000 After dinner the President introduced

HON, JOHN M. PRICE, of Atchison, who had been invited to speak in behalf of the "Orders," and in a speech of about 45 minutes, acquitted himself exeedingly well. After this was a public

INSTALLATION OF OPPICERS chusetts, and several other distinguished members of the Order. After which the multitude returned to town, many going and dancing were the order. Every one pleasure, and the Centennial Fourth in Minneapolis will not soon be forgotten by

FROM CLOUD COUNTY.

CONCORDIA, KAS., July 3, 1876. EDITOR TIMES: The two great political parties have spoken in their platforms; and a careful comparison of the principles nunciated, and the doctrines laid down, will enable the most careless observer to see that the majority sentiment in both conventions is in favor of "hard money." and of the "early resumption of specie ration, not capable of doing the slightest payment." The Republican party, by a positive plank carefully and artistically concealed in the arbor of political virtues leclares it the purpose and duty of the party to "continue steady progress to specie payment." While the Democratic party, by a well studied system of negations and affirmations calculated to mislead the pubic mind, but which read in the light of debate, and the decisive vote of the convention, adopting the majority report of the committee on platform, stands equally committed to "hard money" and "early reand in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia

sumption."
Such is the declaration of the majority sentiment of the parties who now ask the control of the government. And such is

the platform which expresses the sentiment of both Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes It is not our purpose to trace the de-grees of difference which may exist in the ninority sentiment of the two parties, but to call attention to the fact that on the currency question, both parties, occupy es-

the desired in boundard by gillers of each of the Colleges on complete the first many and the control of the Colleges on Colleges of the property of the control of the Colleges of the property of the colleges of the proper

drawn of the Indians from around Reno's command, and from the valley, was unable in think I'm the ghost of ould Washings.

In this Bridgest open her eyes. Begorns a shell think I'm the ghost of ould Washings.

Whoop: Bridget, avick, I come, I come.

Pataick NOOXAN.

Castle Garden, the famous old wooden structure whereat millions of immigrants land the number was greater than this. The village in the valley and about one fire or lindian lodges at not less than 250. Other officers think the number was greater than this. The village in the valley was proper, quite a large number of fired and about one fire or Bonday land.

Hinzar Razar is the head the St. Joe Gesch places over its weather reports.

Gesch places over its weather reports.

MEDICAL. POND'S EXTRACT allies would be subject to a barbarous and

The Universal Pain Extractor. Note: ask for POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other.

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years, and for cleaniness and prompt
the virtues cannot be excelled.
Children. - No family can afford to be wif
Fames Extract. Accidents, Bracontinuous, Cuts, Sprains, are rel
aimost instantly by external applica
frompty relieves pains or Burns, Sec
Excertations, Chadaga, Old Se
Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arressmatton, reduces pwellings, stops bice
- maves disconstitutions and heals rapidly
IERALE WARREGUES.— It always relieves

FEMALE WEARSPEES.—It always relieved in the back and loine, fullness and pressing in the bend, names, vertigo.

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promptly cured. Failer details in book accompanying such bether. Chelinate, can long resist its regular use.

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neut cure.

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Enrache are all albe relieved, and often permanently cared.

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ed. Fort. Stings of Inserts, Mosquitaes, etc., Chapped Hands, Suce, and Indeed ell manner of shin diseases.

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